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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:15:04 ON 19 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:15:17 ON 19 AUG 2008

E LIPOIC ACID+ALL/CT
E (LIPOIC ACID OR "A-LIPOIC ACID")
E UBIQUINONE
E LIPOIC ACID
E A-LIPOIC ACID
SET EXPAND CONTINUOUS PERM
E UBIQUINONE
E LIPOIC ACIDS
E LIPOIC ACID+ALL/CT
E DIHYDROLIPOIC ACID
E LIPOICACID OR "A-LIPOICACID" OR DIHYDROLIPOICACID
E DIHYDROLIPOICACID
E DIHYDROLIPOICACID OR LIPOICACID OR "ALPHA"-LIPOICACID

L1 10399 S E15
L2 4 S E53 OR E66
E LIPOIC ACID+ALL/CT
L3 4848 S (LIPOIC ACID OR "A-LIPOIC ACID") OR "1,2-DITHIOLANE-3-P
L4 31 S L1 (S) L3

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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:942496 CAPLUS
TITLE: Ubiquinones for relief or prevention of xerostomia
INVENTOR(S): Saito, Ichiro; Fujii, Kenji; Hamada, Kazuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kaneka Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2008093793	A1	20080807	WO 2008-JP51550	20080131
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2007-22153 A 20070131
IT 50-81-7, vitamin C 56-12-2, γ -Aminobutyric acid 56-85-9,
L-Glutamine 70-18-8, Glutathione 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10 472-61-7,
Astaxanthin 502-65-8, Lycopene 584-85-0, Anserine 992-78-9, Reduced
Coenzyme Q10 1200-22-2, α -Lipoic acid
1406-18-4, Vitamin E 3081-61-6, Theanine 7782-49-2, Selenium
9001-05-2, Catalase 9001-48-3, Glutathione reductase 9013-66-5,
Glutathione peroxidase 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase 11103-57-4,

Vitamin A 12001-76-2, Vitamin B 50812-37-8, Glutathione s-transferase 72906-87-7, Ascorbic acid peroxidase
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU
 (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (oral comps. containing ubiquinones and nutrients for relief or
 prevention of xerostomia)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:829292 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:155746
 TITLE: Antioxidant for cosmetic, external application
 medicine, and food and drink
 INVENTOR(S): Kojima, Naoki; Shiraishi, Yukihide; Hisamatsu,
 Fumiaki; Miyamoto, Arimasa; Kajita, Masashi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tokyo University of Science, Japan; Aputo K. K.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2008156440	A	20080710	JP 2006-345643	20061222

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2006-345643 20061222

AB The antioxidant consists of metal nanoparticle (1-20 nm average particle size) selected from Pt, Au, Ag, Cu, Pd, Fe, Ni, Ru, Os, and Ir; cyclodextrin; and vitamin and/or vitamin-like functional substance selected from ubiquinones, superoxide dismutase, vitamin C, bilirubin, glutathione peroxidase, peroxidase, catalase, linoleic acid, vitamin E, cysteine, uric acid, α -carotene, β -carotene, flavonoid, riboflavin, lycopene, lutein, acetyl cysteine, astaxanthin, and α -lipoic acid. The product is compatible with other types of antioxidant, and has high antioxidant performance.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1453206 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:85125
 TITLE: Liposomes containing stabilized adenosine for
 manufacture of antiaging cosmetics
 INVENTOR(S): Kim, Jae Yong
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. Korea
 SOURCE: Repub. Korea, No pp. given
 CODEN: KRXXFC
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Korean
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 737101	B1	20070706	KR 2006-15926	20060218

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: KR 2006-15926 20060218

AB A cosmetic composition for inhibiting skin aging comprising a liposome containing

adenosine having anti-aging effects and a manufacturing method thereof are provided to maintain adenosine activity without activity loss or deterioration for a long period by using liposome, so that stability and percutaneous absorbability of the adenosine are improved. The cosmetic composition for inhibiting skin aging comprises the liposome containing 0.01-5.0%

of adenosine having anti-aging effects, 1.0-10.0% of lecithin, 0.1-2.0% of ceramide, 0.1-5.0% of antioxidant, 0.1-20.0% of grapefruit seed extract and 0.1-50.0% of emulsion stabilization adjuvant. The antioxidant is selected from tocopherol derivs. including tocopheryl acetate; ascorbic acid derivs. including ascorbic acid; ubiquinone; idebenone; . alpha.-lipoic acid; BHT; and grapefruit extract
The emulsion stabilization adjuvant is selected from propylene glycol, butylene glycol, glycerin, xylitol and natural polymer compound The liposome is prepared by passing a mixture containing purified water, lecithin, ceramide, antioxidant, grape fruit seed extract and adenosine through a high pressure homogenizer. The cosmetic composition is formulated as skin lotion, nutrition lotion, nutrition cream, massage cream or nutrition essence.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1386859 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:16950
TITLE: Phospholipid- α -lipoic acid-antioxidant complexes and cosmetics and topical preparations containing them
INVENTOR(S): Ueda, Takeshi; Ohashi, Yukihiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Fine Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 35pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2007314427	A	20071206	JP 2006-142199	20060523

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2006-142199 20060523

IT Phospholipids, biological studies
Sterols
Ubiquinones
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(complexes; preparation of complexes of phospholipids, α -lipoic acid, antioxidants, and optional sterols for cosmetics and skin preps. by removing solvent from their organic solvent solution)

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1356896 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:87629
TITLE: Anti-fatigue compositions containing reduced ubiquinones and lipoic acid
INVENTOR(S): Kishida, Hideyuki; Kawabe, Taizou; Hosoe, Kazunori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kaneka Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006137441	A1	20061228	WO 2006-JP312415	20060621

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP,

KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN,
 MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU,
 SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
 US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
 IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
 CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
 GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 EP 1897539 A1 20080312 EP 2006-767074 20060621
 R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
 IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2005-184463 A 20050624
 WO 2006-JP312415 W 20060621
 REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
 TI Anti-fatigue compositions containing reduced ubiquinones and
 lipoic acid
 IT Antioxidants
 Bread
 Fatigue, biological
 Health food
 Margarine
 Pharmaceutical capsules
 Pharmaceutical creams
 Pharmaceutical emulsions
 Pharmaceutical ointments
 Pharmaceutical powders
 Pharmaceutical tablets
 (anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones and
 lipoic acid)
 IT Carotenes, biological studies
 Flavonoids
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 (antioxidant; anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones
 and lipoic acid)
 IT Beverages
 (health; anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones and
 lipoic acid)
 IT Phenols, biological studies
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 (polyphenols, nonpolymeric, antioxidant; anti-fatigue compns. containing
 reduced ubiquinones and lipoic acid)
 IT Ubiquinones
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 (reduced; anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones and
 lipoic acid)
 IT Pharmaceutical capsules
 (soft capsules; anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones
 and lipoic acid)
 IT 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones and
 lipoic acid)
 IT 992-78-9P, Reduced coenzyme Q10
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic
 use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(anti-fatigue comps. containing reduced ubiquinones and lipoic acid)

IT 917360-04-4
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (anti-fatigue comps. containing reduced ubiquinones and lipoic acid)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 502-65-8, Lycopene 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 9001-05-2, Catalase 9001-48-3, Glutathione reductase 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 12001-76-2, Vitamin B 23288-49-5, Probuco 50812-37-8, Glutathione-S-transferase 72906-87-7, Ascorbic acid peroxidase 72909-34-3, Pyrroloquinoline quinone 174882-69-0, Pycnogenol 620591-12-0, Flavangenol

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antioxidant; anti-fatigue comps. containing reduced ubiquinones and lipoic acid)

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1107272 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:212322
 TITLE: Topical nutritional antioxidants
 AUTHOR(S): Burke, Karen E.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Mount Sinai Medical Center and Department of Medicine, Cabrin Medical Center, New York, NY, USA

SOURCE: Cosmetic Science and Technology Series (2006), 30(Cosmetic Formulation of Skin Care Products), 377-402
 CODEN: CSTSEV; ISSN: 0887-6541

PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 170 THERE ARE 170 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

IT Skin, disease
 (photoaging; α -lipoic acid and ubiquinone may retard as well as reverse intrinsic as well as photoaging)

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:909010 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:291901
 TITLE: Foods containing antidiabetic agents and α -lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones

INVENTOR(S): Takagaki, Kinya
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Shinyaku Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006230225	A	20060907	JP 2005-46310	20050222

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 2005-46310

20050222

- TI Foods containing antidiabetic agents and .alpha.-lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones
- ST food antidiabetic antiobesity alpha lipoic acid ubiquinone; chlorogenic acid sweetpotato leaf ext lipoic acid antidiabetic
- IT Antidiabetic agents
Antiobesity agents
Dietary fiber
Health food
Obesity
(antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α - lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)
- IT Saponins
Triterpenes
Ubiquinones
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α - lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)
- IT Eriobotrya japonica
Gymnema
Ipomoea batatas
Psidium guajava
Terminalia
(exts.; antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α - lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)
- IT Tannins
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrolyzates; antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α -lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)
- IT Diabetes mellitus
(non-insulin-dependent; antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α -lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)
- IT 327-97-9D, Chlorogenic acid, derivs. 476-66-4, Ellagic acid 1200-22-2, α -Lipoic acid 4547-24-4, Corosolic acid
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α - lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)
- IT 9004-53-9, Dextrin
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nondigestible; antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α -lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:679304 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:76718

TITLE: Method using ubiquinone and/or ubiquinol for treating and preventing male infertility

INVENTOR(S): Littarru, Gian Paolo; Balercia, Giancarlo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Italy

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20060154993	A1	20060713	US 2005-300996	20051215

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-637420P P 20041217
IT 57-00-1, Creatine 541-15-1, Carnitine 541-15-1D, Carnitine, derivs.
7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 57828-26-9, Lipoic acid
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ubiquinone and/or ubiquinol for treating and preventing male infertility)

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:383921 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:404406
TITLE: R-(+)- α -Lipoic acid compounds and combinations for the prevention of diabetes
INVENTOR(S): Wessel, Klaus; Rundfeldt, Chris; Russ, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Viatris G.m.b.H. & Co. K.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006042666	A1	20060427	WO 2005-EP10927	20051011

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
US 20080095741 A1 20080424 US 2007-785579 20070418
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2004-102004050948A 20041018
WO 2005-EP10927 A1 20051011
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Interferons
Steroids, biological studies
Tocopherols
Ubiquinones
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(R-(+)- α -lipoic acid compds. and combinations for prevention of diabetes)

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:167404 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT CN: 144:211757

TITLE: Lipoic acid concentrate for reducing diets.
 INVENTOR(S): Behnam, Dariush
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aquanova German Solubilisate Technologies (AGT)
 G.m.b.H., Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006018301	A1	20060223	WO 2005-EP8940	20050818
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RM:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
EP 1781119	A1	20070509	EP 2005-776037	20050818
R:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU			
JP 2007513994	T	20070531	JP 2006-544471	20050818
CN 101001543	A	20070718	CN 2005-80025712	20050818
US 20060287384	A1	20061221	US 2006-572918	20060321
US 20070043106	A1	20070222	US 2006-392957	20060330
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2004-102004040178A	20040818
			WO 2005-EP8940	W 20050818
REFERENCE COUNT:	2	THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		
AB	The invention relates to an anhydrous concentrate consisting of ubiquinone Q10, a medium-chain triglyceride or triglyceride mixture, .alpha.-lipoic acid and/or the derivs. thereof, and at least one emulsifier authorized for food or medicaments and having an HLB value of between 9 and 19.			
IT	124-07-2, Caprylic acid, biological studies 303-98-0, Ubiquinone Q10 334-48-5, Capric acid 462-20-4, Dihydrolipoic acid 1200-22-2, .alpha.-Lipoic acid 3884-47-7, Dihydrolipoamide 9005-64-5, Polysorbate 20 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80			
RL:	FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)			
	(lipoic acid concentrate for reducing diets)			
L4	ANSWER 11 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN			
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2006:149000 CAPLUS			
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	144:219302			
TITLE:	Composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis from non-glucose carbon based substrates for treatment of cancer			
INVENTOR(S):	Mazzio, Elizabeth Anne; Soliman, Karam F.			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	USA			

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 909,590, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20060035981	A1	20060216	US 2005-233279	20050920
US 20070248693	A1	20071025	US 2007-711883	20070227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-491841P	P 20030802
			US 2004-540525P	P 20040129
			US 2004-909590	B2 20040802
			US 2005-233279	A2 20050920
IT 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide		50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies		
50-44-2, Mercaptopurine		50-76-0, Actinomycin D	50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies	
50-91-9, Floxuridine		51-21-8, Fluorouracil		
51-75-2, Mechlorethamine		52-24-4, Thiotepa	53-19-0, Mitotane	
55-98-1, Busulfan		56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies	57-22-7, Vincristine	
58-85-5, Biotin		59-05-2, Methotrexate	59-30-3, Folic Acid, biological studies	
59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies		59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies	60-18-4, Tyrosine, biological studies	
63-91-2, Phenylalanine, biological studies		65-23-6, Pyridoxine	68-19-9, Vitamin B12	
77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies		79-83-4, Riboflavin, biological studies	99-96-7, biological studies	
99-96-7D, p-Hydroxybenzoic acid, polyprenol esters		117-39-5, Quercetin	125-84-8, Aminoglutethimide	
127-07-1, Hydroxyurea		146-14-5, Flavin adenine dinucleotide	146-17-8, Flavin mononucleotide	
147-94-4, Cytarabine		148-82-3, Melphalan	154-42-7, Thioguanine	
154-93-8, Carmustine		156-39-8, Treosulfan	305-03-3, Chlorambucil	
306-23-0, 480-16-0, Morin		488-81-3, Ribitol	582-60-5, 5,6-Dimethylbenzimidazole	
645-05-6, Hexamethylmelamine		671-16-9, Procarbazine	865-21-4, Vinblastine	
989-51-5, Epigallocatechin gallate		1404-00-8, Mitomycin	1990-01-8, Glaucarubolone	
2382-48-1, Ubichromenol		2535-20-8	2920-99-2	
3778-73-2, Ifosfamide		4342-03-4, Dacarbazine	6703-77-1, Ubichromanol	
7400-08-0		7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies	8059-24-3, Vitamin B6	
9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies		9015-68-3, Asparaginase	10540-29-1, Tamoxifen	
11056-06-7, Bleomycin		13010-47-4, Lomustine	13311-84-7, Flutamide	
13909-09-6, Semustine		15663-27-1, Cisplatin	17528-72-2, Tetrahydrobiopterin	
18378-89-7, Plicamycin		18883-66-4, Streptozocin	20830-81-3, Daunorubicin	
21679-14-1, Fludarabine		23214-92-8, Doxorubicin	25316-40-9, Adriamycin	
29767-20-2, Teniposide		33069-62-4, Taxol	33419-42-0, Etoposide	
41575-94-4, Carboplatin		53643-48-4, Vin-desine	53714-56-0, Leuprolide	
53910-25-1, Pentostatin		56420-45-2, Epirubicin	57828-26-9, Lipic acid	
58957-92-9, Idarubicin		61825-94-3, Oxaliplatin	65271-80-9, Mitozantrone	
71486-22-1, Vinorelbine		71491-01-5	95058-81-4, Gemcitabine	
97682-44-5, Irinotecan		112887-68-0, Tomu-dex	114977-28-5, Taxotere	
123123-32-0, Bullata-cin		123948-87-8, Topotecan		

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

TITLE: Whitening composition containing reduced coenzyme Q
 INVENTOR(S): Kitamura, Shiro; Ueda, Takahiro; Ueda, Yasuyoshi;
 Kishida, Hideyuki; Fujii, Kenji; Hosoe, Kazunori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kaneka Corporation, Japan
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006013665	A1	20060209	WO 2005-JP8968	20050517
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
JP 2006070016	A	20060316	JP 2004-346032	20041130
EP 1790238	A1	20070530	EP 2005-744119	20050517
R:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR			
US 20070196349	A1	20070823	US 2007-653974	20070117
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-225051	A 20040802
			JP 2004-346032	A 20041130
			WO 2005-JP8968	W 20050517
REFERENCE COUNT:	16	THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		
IT	50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 97-59-6, Allantoin 108-46-3, Resorcin, biological studies 123-31-9, 1,4-Benzenediol, biological studies 123-31-9D, Hydroquinone, glycosides 137-08-6, Calcium pantothenate 303-95-7, Ubiquinone 7 303-97-9, Ubiquinone 9 303-98-0 476-66-4, Ellagic acid 484-59-3, Ubiquinol 7 497-76-7, Arbutin 501-30-4, Kojic acid 606-06-4, Ubiquinone 2 727-81-1, Ubiquinone 1 992-78-9, Reduced coenzyme Q10 1065-31-2, Ubiquinone 6 1173-76-8, Ubiquinone 3 1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 2216-51-5D, derivs. 2394-68-5, Ubiquinone 8 4370-61-0, Ubiquinone 5 4370-62-1, Ubiquinone 4 5677-54-3, Ubiquinol 9 5677-55-4, Ubiquinol 2 5677-58-7, Ubiquinol 6 9002-66-8, Placental hormone 11042-64-1, γ -Oryzanol 17162-29-7, Menthyl lactate 18979-61-8, Rucinol 24663-35-2, Ubiquinone 11 24663-36-3, Ubiquinone 12 52590-98-4, Ubiquinol 1 57828-26-9, Lipic acid 69422-80-6, Ubiquinol 3 69422-81-7, Ubiquinol 4 72909-34-3, Pyrroloquinoline quinone 74075-00-6, Ubiquinol 8 74075-01-7, Ubiquinol 5 174882-69-0, Pycnogenol 475147-15-0 475147-16-1 620591-12-0, Flavangenol			
RL:	COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)			
	(skin-lightening cosmetics and foods containing ubiquinols and ubiquinones and antioxidants)			

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:439328 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:146923
 TITLE: Small-molecular defense troupe
 AUTHOR(S): Grune, Tilman; Schroeder, Peter; Siems, Werner
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Duesseldorf, Germany
 SOURCE: Pharmazeutische Zeitung (2005), 150(16), 32-34,36-37
 CODEN: PHZIAP; ISSN: 0031-7136
 PUBLISHER: Govi-Verlag Pharmazeutischer Verlag GmbH
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: German
 AB A review on the protective roles played in cells and tissues by
 low-mol.-weight antioxidants such as uric acid, ubiquinones,
 lipoic acid, vitamins C and E, carotenoids, and phenolic
 compds.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:333712 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:475161
 TITLE: Low molecular weight antioxidants
 AUTHOR(S): Grune, Tilman; Schroeder, Peter; Biesalski, Hans K.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Heinrich
 Heine University Duesseldorf, Duesseldorf, 40225,
 Germany
 SOURCE: Handbook of Environmental Chemistry (2005), Volume 2,
 Issue Pt. O, 77-90. Editor(s): Grune, Tilman.
 Springer: Berlin, Germany.
 CODEN: 45NZAP
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 64 THERE ARE 64 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ST review ubiquinone uric lipoic acid vitamin C
 E antioxidant

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:965124 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:401018
 TITLE: A wound-cover material containing radical scavengers
 INVENTOR(S): Michalek, Jiri; Novak, Pavel; Straskraba, Ilja; Vacik,
 Jiri; Wirthova, Eva
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ustav Makromolekularni Chemie Akademie Ved Ceske
 Republiky, Czech Rep.; Wilens, Spol.S.R.O.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004096367	A1	20041111	WO 2004-CZ22	20040422
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,			

ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI,
SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,
TD, TG

CZ 295826 B6 20051116 CZ 2003-1187 20030428
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CZ 2003-1187 A 20030428
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A material for wound covering consists of a polymer carrier based on
lightly crosslinked hydrophilic polymers or copolymers formed from one or
more monomers, a crosslinker and a physiol. biol. active substance with
radical scavenger properties. The monomers are selected from the group
including 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, diethylene glycol methacrylate,
triethylene glycol methacrylate, poly(ethylene glycol methacrylate),
glycerol methacrylate, alkyl methacrylates, acrylic or methacrylic acid
and its salts. The crosslinkers are diacrylate or dimethacrylate esters
(preferably ethylene dimethacrylate, diethylene glycol dimethacrylate,
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate) in amts. up to 5 weight% in the
polymerization

mixture A physiol. biol. active substance with radical scavenging
properties is selected from the group of vitamins A, carotenoids, vitamins
E, ubiquinones, flavonoids, nicotinamide, uric acid, bilirubin,
lipoic acid, glutathione, and melatonin. For example, a
mixture of 5.00 g 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 0.10 g ethylene
dimethacrylate, 0.50 g benzoin Et ether, 4.83 g poly(ethylene glycol) 300
and 0.10 g retinol acetate was stirred and transferred into a polymerization
device consisting of two parallel polypropylene plates separated with a
spacer. The device was placed under a source of UV light for 30 min. The
obtained film was swollen in distilled water and then in an emulsion containing
47.5% distilled water, 48% poly(ethylene glycol) 300, 4% tocopherol acetate
and 0.5% surfactant Polysorbate 80. The film dimensions were adjusted,
the film was sealed into an aluminum foil lined with polypropylene and
sterilized with steam at 121° for 20 min.

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:343628 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:421601

TITLE: Human mitochondrial thioredoxin reductase reduces
cytochrome c and confers resistance to complex III
inhibition

AUTHOR(S): Nalvarte, Ivan; Damdimopoulos, Anastasios E.; Spyrou,
Giannis

CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Biotechnology, Department of Biosciences at
Novum, Karolinska Institutet, Huddinge, SE-141 57,
Swed.

SOURCE: Free Radical Biology & Medicine (2004), 36(10),
1270-1278
CODEN: FRBMEH; ISSN: 0891-5849

PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB The ubiquitously expressed mammalian thioredoxin reductases are
selenoproteins that together with NADPH regenerate active reduced
thioredoxins and are involved in diverse actions mediated by redox
control. Two main forms of mammalian thioredoxin reductases have been
isolated, one cytosolic (TrxR1) and one present in mitochondria (TrxR2).
Although the principal target for TrxRs is thioredoxin, the cytosolic form
can regenerate several important antioxidants such as ascorbic acid,
lipoic acid, and ubiquinone. In this study we
demonstrate that cytochrome c is a substrate for both TrxR1 and TrxR2. In

addition, cells overexpressing TrxR2 are more resistant to impairment of complex III in the mitochondrial respiratory chain upon both antimycin A and myxothiazol treatments, suggesting a complex III bypassing function of TrxR2. Furthermore, we show that cytochrome c is reduced by TrxR2 in vitro, not only by using NADPH as an electron donor but also by using NADH, pointing at TrxR2 as an important redox protein on complex III impairment. These findings may be valuable in understanding respiratory disorders in mitochondrial diseases.

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:144851 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:374351

TITLE: The role of antioxidant micronutrients in the prevention of diabetic complications

AUTHOR(S): Bonnefont-Rousselot, Dominique

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Biochimie Metabolique et Clinique (EA 3617), Faculte de Pharmacie, Paris, Fr.

SOURCE: Treatments in Endocrinology (2004), 3(1), 41-52

CODEN: TERNAN; ISSN: 1175-6349

PUBLISHER: Adis International Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 171 THERE ARE 171 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A review. Diabetes mellitus is associated with an increased production of reactive oxygen species and a reduction in antioxidant defenses. This leads to oxidative stress, which is partly responsible for diabetic complications. Tight glycemic control is the most effective way of preventing or decreasing these complications. Nevertheless, antioxidant micronutrients can be proposed as adjunctive therapy in patients with diabetes. Indeed, some minerals and vitamins are able to indirectly participate in the reduction of oxidative stress in diabetic patients by improving glycemic control and/or are able to exert antioxidant activity. This article reviews the use of minerals (vanadium, chromium, magnesium, zinc, selenium, copper) and vitamins or cofactors (tocopherol [vitamin E], ascorbic acid [vitamin C], ubiquinone [ubiquinol], coenzyme Q), nicotinamide, riboflavin, thioctic acid [lipoic acid], flavonoids) in diabetes, with a particular focus on the prevention of diabetic complications. Results show that dietary supplementation with micronutrients may be a complement to classical therapies for preventing and treating diabetic complications. Supplementation is expected to be more effective when a deficiency in these micronutrients exists. Nevertheless, many clin. studies have reported beneficial effects in individuals without deficiencies, although several of these studies were short term and had small sample sizes. However, a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial showed that thioctic acid at an oral dosage of 800 mg/day for 4 mo significantly improved cardiac autonomic neuropathy in type 2 diabetic patients. Above all, individuals with diabetes should be educated about the importance of consuming adequate amts. of vitamins and minerals from natural food sources, within the constraints of recommended sugar and carbohydrate intake.

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:36653 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:81888

TITLE: Cosmetic or dermatological preparations containing α -lipoic acid and stabilizers

INVENTOR(S): Buerger, Anette; Raschke, Thomas

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf AG, Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 23 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: GWXXBX
 LANGUAGE: Patent
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: German
 PATENT INFORMATION: 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10229995	A1	20040115	DE 2002-10229995	20020703
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2002-10229995	20020703

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. compns. that contain α -lipoic acid; the compns. have a pH value of 7.1-8.5 and contain antioxidants, light protecting substances and other ingredients. Thus an O/W cream included (weight/weight%): glyceryl stearate 2; myristyl myristate 1; stearyl alc. 2; cetyl alc. 1; hydrogenated coco fatty glycerides 2; butylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate 2; ethylhexyl coco fatty acid ester 3; vaseline 2; cyclomethicone 4; dicaprylyl ether 1; octocrylene 5; bis-ethylhexyl oxyphenol methoxyphenyl triazine 1; Ubiquinone (Q10) 0.05; .alpha.-lipoic acid 0.1; iminodisuccinate sodium salt 0.1; phenoxyethanol 0.3; paraben 0.6; diazolidinyl urea 0.25; Xanthan gum 0.1; carbomer 0.05; glycerin 10; butylene glycol 2, dyes 0.05; perfume q.s.; sodium hydroxide to pH 7.2-7.8 q.s.; water to 100.

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:268218 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:116293

TITLE: Enhanced production of benzoylformate reductase in *Enterococcus faecalis* under oxidative stress established by natural electron carriers

AUTHOR(S): Baik, Sang-Ho; Cho, Pan-Ki; Kim, Mee-Hae; Yun, Sei-Eok
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Marine Biotechnology Institute, Kamaishi City, Iwate, 026-0001, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology (2003), 13(1), 104-109

CODEN: JOMBES; ISSN: 1017-7825

PUBLISHER: Korean Society for Microbiology and Biotechnology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Enhancement of the production of benzoylformate reductase (BFR) was attempted under oxidative stress established by natural electron carriers. .
 alpha.-Lipoic acid (LA), FAD, and ubiquinone (UQ) did not inhibit growth of *E. faecalis* when their concns. were as high as 10 μ M, while H2O2 and Me viologen (MV2+) inhibited the bacterial growth. BFR activity in the bacterial extract had increased rapidly after 1 h of cultivation after the addition of 4 μ M of natural electron carriers, and the activity was maintained during further cultivation. BFR activity of the cells treated with the natural electron carriers was 40% higher than that of the control. In the presence of 4 μ M H2O2 and MV2+, BFR activity increased, reaching the highest activity at about 5 h cultivation, and then decreased with further cultivation. It seems that natural electron carriers not only stimulate the induction of BFR, but also stabilize the enzyme. BFR was hardly affected by LA, FAD, and UQ, while H2O2 and MV2+ inactivated the crude enzyme. The decrease of BFR activity in the presence of H2O2 and MV2+ might be ascribed to inactivation of the enzyme by the oxidants.

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:223482 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:4417

TITLE: What's the news about cholesterol?

AUTHOR(S): Passi, S.; Dmitrieva, A.; Stancato, A.; Cocchi, M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: IDI (IRCCS), Direttore del "Centro di Invecchiamento

Cellulare", IDI (IRCCS), Rome, Italy

SOURCE: Progress in Nutrition (2002), 4(2), 85-98

CODEN: PNRUAT; ISSN: 1129-8723

PUBLISHER: Casa Editrice Mattioli

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A review. Free cholesterol (CH) is not easily peroxidizable in vitro following non critical oxidative attacks, including autoxidn. up to 9 days, Fenton reaction up to 30 min, UV irradiation up to 10.5 J/cm2 dose. It becomes peroxidated under very drastic oxidant conditions (>20 J/cm2 UV dose or >40 min of Fenton reaction, with generation of cholesterol oxides, such as epoxides, cholest-5-ene diols, cholest-5-ene dione etc.). These conditions are inadmissible for living mammalian cells, in which it is associated with a multitude of other biomols., in particular antioxidants and FUFA, that are oxidized more easily and preferably in comparison with cholesterol, and therefore are able to protect it against oxidative insults. CH is the main sterol present in human tissues, while in plasma or serum cholesteryl esters represent 80-85% of total cholesterol. In plasma of normal individuals, 65-80% of fatty acid moieties of cholesteryl esters are constituted by n-6 PUFA, in particular C18:2 and C20:4. These polyunsatd. esters, contrary to free cholesterol, are easily impaired by oxidative expts., but the degradation concerns exclusively PUFA moieties of the mols. Since the higher the number of double bonds in a PUFA, the more susceptible to peroxidn. it becomes, arachidonic acid undergoes a significantly more rapid and massive decomposition than linoleic acid, while stearic acid results unaffected. Our criticism towards the easy CH oxidation does not exclude absolute that lipoperoxidn. plays a primary role in the onset and development of CVD, even if it is likely that peroxidized PUFA and their degradation byproducts, as well as oxidized proteins might be preferentially involved in comparison with oxysterols. During the course of evolution several antioxidant mols., occurring at different locations within the cell, have developed to protect living systems against reactive oxygen and nitrogen species and other radicals, and to prevent uncontrolled oxidative processes. These protective compds. enter into the food chain as dietary vitamins E, C and A, ubiquinone, β -carotene, flavonoids, . alpha.-lipoic acid, butylated hydroxytoluene, and other synthetic antioxidants added during processing; these compds. can protect foods, and in particular lipids, from oxidation

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:537892 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:108684

TITLE: Antioxidant strategies for Alzheimer's disease

AUTHOR(S): Grundman, Michael; Delaney, Patrick

CORPORATE SOURCE: Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study, University of

California, La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA

SOURCE: Proceedings of the Nutrition Society (2002), 61(2), 191-202

CODEN: PNUSA4; ISSN: 0029-6651

PUBLISHER: CABI Publishing

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 146 THERE ARE 146 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A review. Oxidative damage is present within the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD), and is observed within every class of biomol., including nucleic acids, proteins, lipids and carbohydrates. Oxidative injury may develop secondary to excessive oxidative stress resulting from β -amyloid-induced free radicals, mitochondrial abnormalities, inadequate energy supply, inflammation or altered antioxidant defences. Treatment with antioxidants is a promising approach for slowing disease progression to the extent that oxidative damage may be responsible for the cognitive and functional decline observed in AD. Although not a uniformly consistent observation, a number of epidemiol. studies have found a link between antioxidant intake and a reduced incidence of dementia, AD and cognitive decline in elderly populations. In AD clin. trials mols. with antioxidant properties such as vitamin E and Ginkgo biloba extract have shown modest benefit. A clin. trial with vitamin E is currently ongoing to determine if it can delay progression to AD in individuals with mild cognitive impairment. Combinations of antioxidants might be of even greater potential benefit for AD, especially if the agents worked in different cellular compartments or had complementary activity (e.g. vitamins E, C and ubiquinone). Naturally-occurring compds. with antioxidant capacity are available and widely marketed (e.g. vitamin C, ubiquinone, lipoic acid, β -carotene, creatine, melatonin, curcumin) and synthetic compds. are under development by industry. Nevertheless, the clin. value of these agents for AD prevention and treatment is ambiguous, and will remain so until properly designed human trials have been performed.

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:251647 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:19512
TITLE: Phytonutrient market share
AUTHOR(S): Ibbotson, Anna
CORPORATE SOURCE: Frost and Sullivan, Oxford, UK
SOURCE: Chemistry & Industry (London, United Kingdom) (2002), (6), 21-22
CODEN: CHINAG; ISSN: 0009-3068
PUBLISHER: Society of Chemical Industry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Phytonutrients are plant exts. thought to have health-promoting properties. Traditionally used as food additives, growth in the phytonutrients market is currently being driven by the increasing number and types of functional foods. The five main phytonutrients, also known as phytochem. groups, are vitamin E, carotenoids, flavonoids, isoflavones, and phytosterols. These are credited with antioxidant, vascular protective, anti-cancer and anti-cholesterol properties. Thiols, indoles, isoprenoids, lipoic acid, ubiquinone and limonoids are also emerging in the phytonutrient market.

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:111692 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:401043
TITLE: High-competition sport and oxidative damage. Role of antioxidant nutrients
AUTHOR(S): Ribes, J. Vina
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Fisiologia, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Valencia, Spain
SOURCE: Nutricion Clinica y Dietetica Hospitalaria (2001),

21(5), 20-31
CODEN: NUTCDF; ISSN: 0211-6057
Alpe Editores, S.A.
Journal; General Review
Spanish

PUBLISHER:
DOCUMENT TYPE:
LANGUAGE:
REFERENCE COUNT: 60 THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A review. The topics include chemical definition of free radicals (superoxide, hydroxyl, singlet oxygen, peroxy, H₂O₂, nitric oxide), biol. processes of their formation, toxicity of free radicals, production of oxygen free radicals during exercise, protection from reactive oxygen species by dietary antioxidants, principal antioxidant nutrients (vitamins C and E, carotenoids, flavonoids, lipoic acid, ubiquinones, allopurinol), and prevention of exercise-related oxidative damage by dietary antioxidant supplementation.

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:866492 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:16034
TITLE: Reactive oxygen species, antioxidants, and the mammalian thioredoxin system
AUTHOR(S): Nordberg, Jonas; Arner, Elias S. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medical Biochemistry and Biophysics, Karolinska Institute, Medical Nobel Institute for Biochemistry, Stockholm, Sweden.
SOURCE: Free Radical Biology & Medicine (2001), 31(11), 1287-1312
CODEN: FRBMEH; ISSN: 0891-5849
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 299 THERE ARE 299 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
FORMAT

AB A review. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are known mediators of intracellular signaling cascades. Excessive production of ROS may, however, lead to oxidative stress, loss of cell function, and ultimately apoptosis or necrosis. A balance between oxidant and antioxidant intracellular systems is hence vital for cell function, regulation, and adaptation to diverse growth conditions. Thioredoxin reductase (TrxR) in conjunction with thioredoxin (Trx) is a ubiquitous oxidoreductase system with antioxidant and redox regulatory roles. In mammals, extracellular forms of Trx also have cytokine-like effects. Mammalian TrxR has a highly reactive active site selenocysteine residue resulting in a profound reductive capacity, reducing several substrates in addition to Trx. Due to the reactivity of TrxR, the enzyme is inhibited by many clinically used electrophilic compounds, including nitrosoureas, aurothioglucose, platinum compounds, and retinoic acid derivatives. The properties of TrxR in combination with the functions of Trx position this system at the core of cellular thiol redox control and antioxidant defense. In this review, the authors focus on the reactions of the Trx system with ROS molecules and different cellular antioxidant enzymes. The authors summarize the TrxR-catalyzed regeneration of several antioxidant compounds, including ascorbic acid (vitamin C), selenium-containing substances, lipoic acid, and ubiquinone (Q10). The general cellular effects of TrxR inhibition are also discussed. Dinitrohalobenzenes constitute a unique class of immunostimulatory TrxR inhibitors and the authors consider the immunomodulatory effects of dinitrohalobenzene compounds in view of their reactions with the Trx system.

L4 ANSWER 25 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:798047 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:339277
 TITLE: Lipoic acid-containing pharmaceutical compositions for treatment, prevention or inhibition of central nervous system injuries and diseases
 INVENTOR(S): Meyerhoff, James L.; Yoorick, Debra L.; Koenig, Michael L.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001080851	A1	20011101	WO 2001-US13043	20010420
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001053767	A5	20011107	AU 2001-53767	20010420
US 6469049	B2	20021022	US 2001-839905	20010420
US 20020177558	A1	20021128		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-198958P	P 20000421
			WO 2001-US13043	W 20010420
REFERENCE COUNT:	1	THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		
IT Ubiquinones				
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(lipoic acid-containing pharmaceutical compns. for treatment, prevention or inhibition of central nervous system injuries and diseases)				
L4 ANSWER 26 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN				
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:504951 CAPLUS			
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	136:5244			
TITLE:	Effects of age and dietary antioxidants on cerebral electron transport chain activity			
AUTHOR(S):	Sharman, Edward H.; Bondy, Stephen C.			
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Department of Community and Environmental Medicine, Center for Occupational and Environmental Health, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA, 92697-1825, USA			
SOURCE:	Neurobiology of Aging (2001), 22(4), 629-634			
PUBLISHER:	CODEN: NEAGDO; ISSN: 0197-4580			
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Elsevier Science Inc.			
LANGUAGE:	Journal			
REFERENCE COUNT:	44	THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		
AB Aging is a pleiotropic process involving genetic and environmental				

factors. Dietary constituents may also affect senescence. Adult 3-mo-old male mice were fed diets supplemented with ubiquinone (coenzyme Q10), .alpha.-lipoic acid, melatonin, or .alpha.-tocopherol for 6 mo to determine if antioxidants may reverse or inhibit the progression of certain age-associated changes in cerebral mitochondrial electron transport chain (ETS) enzyme activities. The control mice were fed a basal diet for the same 6-mo period. The activity of cytochrome c oxidase (Complex IV) increased with age, but melatonin restored the activity to levels seen in 3-mo-old animals. The activity of succinate dehydrogenase (Complex II) showed no age-related changes. This enzyme complex activity was elevated in animals fed coenzyme Q10, .alpha.-lipoic acid, and .alpha.-tocopherol above the values obtained with the basal diet. NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (Complex I) and ubiquinol:ferricytochrome-c oxidoreductase (Complex III) activities were unchanged.

IT 9001-16-5, Cytochrome c oxidase 9002-02-2, Succinate dehydrogenase 9027-03-6, Ubiquinol:ferricytochrome-c oxidoreductase 9028-04-0, NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (dietary antioxidants (coenzyme Q10, .alpha.-lipoic acid, melatonin, .alpha.-tocopherol) and aging effects on enzyme activities of brain electron transport chain in mice)

L4 ANSWER 27 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:48987 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:285517

TITLE: Activity of alpha-lipoic acid in the protection against oxidative stress in skin

AUTHOR(S): Podda, Maurizio; Zollner, Thomas M.; Grundmann-Kollmann, Marcella; Thiele, Jens J.; Packer, Lester; Kaufmann, Roland

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, J. W. Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany

SOURCE: Current Problems in Dermatology (2001), 29(Oxidants and Antioxidants in Cutaneous Biology), 43-51
 CODEN: APDEBX; ISSN: 0070-2064

PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB The activity of alpha-lipoic acid in protection against oxidative stress in skin was studied. It was initially shown that .alpha.-lipoic acid was converted to dihydrolipoic acid by normal human keratinocytes (NHK) and murine skin. Next, it was demonstrated that .alpha.-lipoic acid led to a dose-dependent protection against the decrease in lipid-soluble antioxidants (ubiquinol/ubiquinone and tocopherol) in NHKs treated with UVA light. Finally, it was shown that .alpha.-lipoic acid inhibits the activation of the redox-sensitive transcription factor NF- κ B. In conclusion, it is suggested that .alpha.-lipoic acid could be a good candidate antioxidant for the protection of skin against oxidative damage.

IT Ubiquinones

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);

BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)

(reduced; .alpha.-lipoic acid causes

dose-dependent protection against decrease in lipid-soluble antioxidants

(ubiquinol/ubiquinone and tocopherol) in normal human

keratinocytes treated with UVA light)

IT Antioxidants

(α -lipoic acid as; α -lipoic acid causes dose-dependent protection against decrease in lipid-soluble antioxidants (ubiquinol/ubiquinone and tocopherol) in normal human keratinocytes treated with UVA light)

IT Oxidative stress, biological
UV A radiation
(α -lipoic acid causes dose-dependent protection against decrease in lipid-soluble antioxidants (ubiquinol/ubiquinone and tocopherol) in normal human keratinocytes treated with UVA light)

IT Tocopherols
Ubiquinones
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(α -lipoic acid causes dose-dependent protection against decrease in lipid-soluble antioxidants (ubiquinol/ubiquinone and tocopherol) in normal human keratinocytes treated with UVA light)

L4 ANSWER 28 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:293921 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:305368
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:60437a,60440a
TITLE: Evaluation of the antioxidant capacity of ubiquinol and dihydrolipoic acid
AUTHOR(S): Nohl, Hans; Gille, L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute Pharmacology Toxicology, Veterinary University Vienna, Vienna, A-1210, Austria
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung, C: Biosciences (1998), 53(3/4), 250-253
CODEN: ZNCBDA; ISSN: 0341-0382
PUBLISHER: Verlag der Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Ubiquinone and α -lipoic acid are natural constituents which are involved in mitochondrial energy metabolism. Their bioenergetic activities require redox-cycling. In the case of α -lipoic acid redox-cycling leads to dihydrolipoic acid which occurs in multienzyme complexes involved in the citric acid cycle while UQ recycles through semi- and divalently reduced ubiquinones in the respiratory chain. The validity was proved of the concept about the antioxidant function of these natural compds. in their reduced form. Ubiquinol interfered with lipid peroxidn. of liposomal membranes being itself degraded by 2 consecutive oxidation steps. Dihydrolipoic acid was found to totally recycle ubiquinone to the antioxidant active divalently reduced form. In contrast to the antioxidative derived reaction products of ubiquinols which in turn promoted lipid peroxidn., the antioxidant derived reaction product of dihydrolipoic acid was the unreactive two electron oxidation product α -lipoic acid. Thus, the existence of an dihydrolipoic acid driven recycling of UQ to the antioxidative-active UQH2 was demonstrated. The efficiency of the antioxidative capacity of the latter was found to be diminished through prooxidant activities of the antioxidant-derived metabolites.

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:58161 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:202183
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:39911a,39914a
TITLE: Cofactor biosynthesis: a mechanistic perspective

AUTHOR(S): Begley, Tadhg P.; Kinsland, Cynthia; Taylor, Sean; Tandon, Manish; Nicewonger, Robb; Wu, Min; Chiu, Hsiu-Ju; Kelleher, Neil; Campobasso, Nino; Zhang, Yi
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA
 SOURCE: Topics in Current Chemistry (1998), 195(Biosynthesis: Polyketides and Vitamins), 93-142
 CODEN: TPCCAQ; ISSN: 0340-1022
 PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 224 THERE ARE 224 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A review, with 217 refs. The chemical of the cofactors has provided a fertile area of overlap between organic chemical and biochem., and the organic chemical of the cofactors is now a thoroughly studied area. In contrast, the chemical of cofactor biosynthesis is still relatively underdeveloped. In this review the biosynthesis of NAD, riboflavin, folate, molybdopterin, thiamin, biotin, lipoic acid, pantothenic acid, CoA, S-adenosylmethionine, pyridoxal phosphate, ubiquinone and menaquinone in *E. coli* will be described with a focus on unsolved mechanistic problems.

L4 ANSWER 30 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:404628 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:65000
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:12425a,12428a
 TITLE: Antioxidants and AIDS
 AUTHOR(S): Zhang, Zhen; Ineserra, Paula F.; Watson, Ronald Ross
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Arizona Prevention Center, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA
 SOURCE: Antioxidants and Disease Prevention (1997), 31-43.
 Editor(s): Garewal, Harinder S. CRC: Boca Raton, Fla.
 CODEN: 640SAO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review and discussion with 87 refs. on oxidative stress and HIV infection, antioxidants and AIDS, glutathione, N-acetylcysteine, vitamin E (tocopherol). .alpha.-lipoic acid, vitamin C (ascorbic acid), carotenoids, other vitamins, zinc, selenium, copper, antioxidant enzymes, diethylthiocarbamate, desferrioxamine, plant-derived metabolites with synergistic antioxidant activity, phenolic compds., ubiquinones, flavonoids, coumarins, Nitrogen-containing compds., polyamines, enzyme systems, polypeptides, and vitamins.

L4 ANSWER 31 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:208505 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:208505
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:36677a,36680a
 TITLE: Effect of lipoic acid on redox state of coenzyme Q in mice treated with 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine and diethyldithiocarbamate
 AUTHOR(S): Goetz, Mario E.; Dirr, Albrecht; Burger, Rainer; Janetzky, Bernd; Weinmueller, Markus; Chan, Wing W.; Chen, Shih C.; Reichmann, Heinz; Rausch, Wold Dieter; Riederer, Peter
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Psychiatry, Univ. Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany
 SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology, Molecular Pharmacology Section (1994), 266(3), 291-300
 CODEN: EJPPET; ISSN: 0922-4106

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

IT Ubiquinones

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(in brain redox state induced by MPTP and diethyldithiocarbamate,
lipoic acid effect on)